

Ectopic Gestation, he reviewed the 104 operations for this condition performed by him at the Royal Victoria Hospital, and discussed the subject in a general way.

Dr. George S. Young—In his discussion of Goitre and its medical treatment, Dr. Young said he had never seen a case of exophthalmic goitre improved by the removal of foci of infection, and that in some cases the removal caused the lighting up of the symptoms of hyperthyroidism. He mentioned the use of Lugal's solution and pointed out that its use was dangerous in toxic adenoma. He found it of some use as a means of making a differential diagnosis between exophthalmic goitre and toxic adenoma, since it is generally beneficial in the hyperplastic type of thyroid disease.

Dr. W. W. Chipman—In his lecture on Adolescent Dysmenorrhoea, Dr. Chipman emphasized the common finding of acute entiflexion of the uterus. He pointed out that the uterine muscle was never at rest, mentioning the well-known fact that any resting muscle atrophies.

Dr. John Tait—Dr. Tait discussed the characteristics of mammalian skin as contrasted with the skin of reptiles, fishes, etc.

Dr. F. J. Cotton—He discussed the subject of osteomyelitis and chronic infections in bone, pointing out the normal process of repair in these conditions.

Dr. Charles Hunter—In his lecture on psychotherapy, mentioned the fact that there were few if any patients going to the doctor that could not be benefited by the application of the principles of psychotherapy. This is well recognized in the cast of functional diseases, but it is often overlooked in cases presenting systemic organic disease.

Dr. L. J. Austin—Lecturing on the surgery of the hand, discussed Whitlow and the treatment of infections of the fingers, palmar abscesses, and other treatment. He also went into the subject of causalgia as a common finding in diseases of the hand. He pointed out that certain surgical lesions could produce atrophy of the small muscles of the hand quite similar in appearance to that of progressive muscular atrophy.

Dr. L. G. Rowntree—In his lecture on diseases of the pituitary and adrenal, discussed diabetes insipidus and Addison's disease. Concerning diabetes insipidus, he held that the etiology was not entirely clear and that some cells in the infundibular portion were undoubtedly involved as well as the posterior lobe of the pituitary. As to treatment, he mentioned the use of pituitary intranasally. He also pointed out that certain symptoms of diabetes insipidus resembled those induced by water intoxication. In discussing the treatment of Addison's disease, he said that he had given adrenal preparations by mouth as well as by hypo.

Dr. Horst Oertel—Lecturing on the relation of the pancreas to diabetes, he pointed out that in the first place the actual basis of the disorder in diabetes was not clearly known. He had slides showing the tremendous disintegration that occurs in pancreatic tissues in the severe cases of diabetes.

As the Sheppard-Towner Principle Is Operated in Russia.—(According to press dispatches sent out by the Chicago Tribune Company). Because after placing their children in soviet homes in the colonies, parents make frequent visits, bringing presents and caressing their children, the commissariat of education in the homes hereafter will confiscate all of the presents distributed among the children and will not permit the parents to see their children more than twice a month and, when possible, will prevent the parents displaying affection toward the children. According to the decree, "much dissatisfaction is caused among the children by parents who fail to sever connections with their children after giving them to the care of the soviet government.

BOOK REVIEWS

Practical Chemical Analysis of Blood—By Victor Caryl Myers. 2nd ed. 232 pages. Illustrated. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Co., 1924

A cursory comparison of this edition with the original 1920 booklet emphatically impresses us with the already stabilized position of blood chemistry both in technic and clinical usability.

There is no occasion here to catalog the scope of Myers' work save to say that every phase and established method of technic is fully and comprehensively set forth. The arrangement is good, standardized and established investigations, systems of analysis such as that of Folin and Wu and studies still confined to the research laboratory are separately presented rather than indiscriminately scattered. The clinical viewpoint is meritoriously brief.

Although in title a work on blood chemistry, a short chapter of certain urine tests is inserted, adding to the value of the book.—E. A. V.

Neurologic Diagnosis—By Loyal Edward Davis. 173 pages. Illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company.

The author considers each functioning unit of the nervous system, i. e. motor, sensory, etc. He gives accurately, sufficient anatomy and physiology so that he may explain normal and abnormal functioning. Then the mechanism of the production of neurological symptoms is explained. The illustrations are very valuable. Many cases are reported, and the pictures present are explained on the anatomic and physiological basis. The doctor needs a book of this type, in addition to his neurological anatomy, and clinical textbook of neurology. Davis' book is valuable because of its method of attack, conciseness and accuracy.—J. C.

Über Hysterie—By Dr. Ernst Kretschmer. 115 pages. Leipzig: George Thieme, 1923.

The monograph on hysteria is purely a study of its etiology from a psychological standpoint. In the first part the similarity between hysterical manifestations and the protective reactions of lower animals is shown. In the second part the first chapter is taken up with a study of hysterical habituation, the second with a comparison of certain hysterical outbursts with voluntary reflex intensification, and the others with the mechanisms of volition and action. There is a new note in these studies and they are not to be passed by casually. E. W. T.

Medizinische Psychologie—By Ernst Kretschmer. 306 pages. Leipzig: George Thieme. 1922.

This is the second edition of Kretschmer's Psychology, designed for the use of medical men interested in psychiatric problems. Possibly it is an answer to Mercier's statement that no psychology so far written was of any use to a psychiatrist. This booklet presumes a fair knowledge of academic psychology, and is a bridge between that and the practice of psychological medicine. It will be found distinctly worth while and can be recommended as stimulating reading.

Surgical Pathology—By Joseph McFarland. 701 pp. Illustrated. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 1924.

From his wide and varied experience as consultant and teacher of pathology, the author of this interesting and instructive book has brought together and emphasized those aspects of pathology that have been found of special interest and importance to the surgeon.

As stated in the preface, the book was prepared